

if forced to go, they will go fighting. As did a woman who told the writer that no matter how harsh the economic sanctions imposed from outside, they would still have a much higher material standard of living than did their mothers and grandmothers when they helped to pioneer the nation. This spirit is something which the Harold Wilsons of the modern world do not understand.

The real credit of a nation is its productive capacity. The very economic warfare directed against Rhodesia is already forcing Rhodesians to pay heed to those in responsible positions who are urging that they must adjust their internal financial and economic policies to help survive. Although current drought conditions are disturbing, Rhodesia is normally a food-exporting nation. There is tremendous scope for further agricultural development. Rhodesia possesses enormous mineral wealth, already has its own steel industry and considerable manufacturing activities. As a prominent Rhodesian Cabinet Minister said to the writer: "What nonsense to suggest that we can be starved into submission."

If the Rhodesians can hold on, then it is only a matter of time before the very economic warfare directed against Rhodesia will produce domestic financial and economic policies which will make Rhodesia an almost completely free nation. Eventually the problem of oil supplies would be overcome. All this is understood amongst the revolutionaries, whether they call themselves Communists, Socialists, or Financiers. Thus the hysterical haste to crush the Rhodesian stand before it becomes too firmly established.

The Rhodesian Government's swift repudiation of its debt obligation to the World Bank on the Kariba Dam, as a retaliatory blow against Mr. Wilson's seizure of Rhodesian funds in London, clearly indicated that the Rhodesians were not afraid of resorting to unorthodox financial measures in order to survive. They are not intimidated by the big international power groups.

Socialist Brutality

The performance of Mr. Harold Wilson and his fellow-Socialists everywhere on the Rhodesian issue has demonstrated that modern Socialists, unlike many of their predecessors who were emancipationists, can be just as ruthless as their Communist bloodbrothers in striving to advance their totalitarian objectives. Their hypocrisy is most nauseating. Many Communists are frank in their view that the "capitalist" should be deprived of his property at the point of the bayonet. The Socialist believes that the same objective can be reached by the use of taxation as an economic weapon. On the Rhodesian issue, the Communists and their dupes call openly for military force to destroy the Smith Government and the present Constitution. With a sickening display of humbug, Socialist Harold Wilson pleads for "moderation" while at the same time he appeals to the Communists and others to assist with economic warfare which is aimed at wrecking the Rhodesian economy and producing such hardship that there could be a revolution against the Government.

Even worse than this, Mr. Wilson sets up in Bechuanaland, in defiance of the objections of the local Africans, a radio station which beams propaganda into Rhodesia for the purpose of not only eroding European support for the Government, but of inflaming the African people. Such inflaming can only assist the local agents of the revolutionaries, Nkomo and Sithole, both paid by the Communists, whose thugs have committed shocking crimes, including murder, against their fellow-Africans.

It is the law and order provided by the Smith Government against the black nationalists and their petrol bombs, which has produced the solid African support for the Government and for independence.

Mr. Wilson and his propagandists are encouraging the petrol bombers as an essential part of their type of warfare. **THEY ARE OPENLY SUPPORTING SUBVERSION.**

Not only is Mr. Wilson furthering economic warfare against Rhodesians, both European and African; his campaign against Rhodesia is also harming Zambia and Malawi, whose

economies are closely linked with the Rhodesian economy. Showing much more consideration for the Africans than Mr. Wilson, Mr. Smith has attempted to alleviate the economic pressure on Zambia because he genuinely fears that a serious deterioration in the Zambian economy could result in chaos and bloodshed. Mr. Smith is also aware that in Zambia there are hundreds of Communist-trained terrorists awaiting the right situation to strike in both Zambia and Rhodesia.

From close observation of the situation in Rhodesia, the writer is firmly convinced that the Rhodesians have nothing to fear from any proposed military aggression from the Africans to their North. But there is danger of the development of another Congo which then could be exploited to bring in European troops under the UNO.

Should Mr. Wilson's campaign produce the chaos he so obviously desires, he would then wring his hands and blame the Smith Government. But Mr. Wilson has completely misread the Rhodesian situation. He was firmly convinced that if the former Governor, Sir Humphrey Gibbs, could be persuaded to stay put in Government House, there would be an immediate rally by Rhodesians opposed to the Smith Government. Mr. Wilson proved with this exercise that in fact there was no opposition worth talking about. The writer spoke to Sir Roy Welensky on this point, and this political opponent of the Smith Government and its unilateral declaration of independence, made it clear that once the declaration had been made, the great majority of Europeans closed their ranks behind the Government.

Those who anticipated any split in the ranks of either the Europeans or the Africans were provided with further evidence of their misreading of the situation when the Speaker of the Rhodesian Parliament, Mr. A. R. W. Stumbles, supported by the Clerk and other officers of Parliament, upheld the new Constitution. Mr. Stumbles, the non-party Chairman of Parliament, was a member of the former Opposition of Sir Edgar Whitehead and has never been a member of the Rhodesian Front.

As the many visitors to Rhodesia since independence have seen for themselves, all of Mr. Wilson's predictions have been falsified by events. A member of his own party, Mr. R. T. Paget, said upon returning to London after a week in Rhodesia, that the British Government's continued suggestions that the Rhodesian Government would collapse by March were "unmitigated and absolute nonsense." This is the real truth about the Rhodesian situation. And this truth is already starting to dawn upon Mr. Wilson, who must continue to attempt more aggressive policies in order to reach his declared objective of destroying the Rhodesian Government. **The further the campaign of economic warfare and subversion is waged against Rhodesia, the more necessary it will become to openly advance the strategy of International Communism.** But so long as there is a growing support for Rhodesia in Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the U.S.A., it will become increasingly difficult for any military

action to be taken against the Rhodesians. Nothing is more important in the whole world today than for all anti-Communists to ensure that Rhodesia survives.

International Brainwashing

One of the most important of the consequences of the Rhodesian stand, has been striking evidence of international brainwashing through the international news agencies and TV networks. Unlike Communist countries, Rhodesia is open to inspection by all those interested in finding the truth. Many British MP's have visited the country since the declaration of independence. Some have talked to Mr. Smith or to his Ministers. Visitors can talk to Members of the Parliamentary Opposition, who can freely express their opinions.

The truth about Rhodesia is very different from the picture presented by the moulders of "world opinion." When the predicted African rioting and bloodshed did not follow the declaration of independence, journalists and photographers resorted to despicable tactics. In African townships, lollies were thrown into garbage cans so that "starving" African children could be photographed allegedly scrounging for waste food. British TV viewers who know something about Rhodesia were astonished to see riot scenes in Rhodesia with camels in the background. There are no camels in Rhodesia! Obviously, the riot scene was from Sudan, where terrible massacres of the Christians in the South have been occurring without any world press headlines.

Then there was the film of the "murdered" Africans in Rhodesia, with the claim that the Rhodesians don't even bother to bury their dead. A close examination of this picture revealed that the "murdered" Africans are the same Africans who can be seen sleeping in their dozens every warm lunchtime in Cecil Square, Salisbury. Frustrated foreign reporters sought to get these natives to lift their heads off the ground long enough to make some comment on their questions immediately following the declaration of independence! They discovered that even the comparatively few urbanized Africans are not much concerned about politics or voting.

In spite of the truth which can be seen in Rhodesia, the peoples of the world have been given a constant flood of falsehood about this "police state." As there is a limit to the number of riots which can be manufactured, the "oppressed" and "restive" natives are only being held down by more and more "repressive" measures. "A great explosion is building up." It is not surprising that British people with relatives in Rhodesia have sent out urgent messages, asking that wives and children be sent out of the country; and that some who should know much better have asked whether it were safe to visit Rhodesia at this time. Nigerian newspaper editor, Peter Enaharo, has told of how, when he told friends in Nairobi, Kenya, that he was going to visit Rhodesia, they were horrified and said that he must be a very brave man. After a visit to Salisbury, Mr. Enaharo told of how he arrived in Salisbury feeling far from brave. "But I couldn't have been more surprised," he said. He was surprised that immigration officials at Salisbury airport waved him through after only one question about his Ghanaian visa in his passport for a trip to Accra for the OAU conference at which African leaders called for armed force against Rhodesia. He was astonished to see how calm Salisbury was, and even more surprised when the taxi took him to a large city centre hotel. Said Mr. Enaharo: "I was expecting to have to stay in a small hotel in one of the African townships. I was even a little apprehensive of going into the main dining room of the hotel. But I need not have worried. No one took the slightest notice of my presence."

Mr. Enaharo met Mr. Smith and other Government leaders, and visited Tribal Trust areas. He said that he had changed many of his ideas since visiting Rhodesia. "People outside have little idea of what is really going on." This Nigerian editor is quite right. There is no "explosive" internal situation in

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